



Listen and talk I1

Education and student life

المحادثة عن السكن الجامعي On college compass

 **Connecting to the Topic**

- 1 These college students live together in a dormitory. What do you see in the photo?
- 2 What is good about living like this? What is bad?
- 3 How and where do university students you know live?



ماذا ترى في الصورة؟>>> what did you see in this patchier?

اثنتين من الطالبات تبدوان سعيدتان تعيشان معا أحدهما على السرير والأخرى على المكتب
يتبادلان الأوراق

Two of the students seem Said tan living together, one on the bed and
other securities on the exchange office

What are the advantages in campus housing?

ما هي مميزات السكن الطلابي ؟

Study together and post cards and not feel lonely

What are the cons in campus housing?

ما هي سلبيات السكن الطلابي ؟

Maybe your partner noisy

Where students live your university?

اين يعيش طلاب جامعتك ؟

At home .. In apartments ..On campus

Part 1 Conversation: On a College Campus

Before You Listen

In the following conversation, an international student meets an American teacher on a college campus.



Culture Note

Colleges and Universities in the U.S.

In the United States, the words **college** and **university** both mean a four-year school after high school that gives academic degrees. However, a college can also be a two-year school where students take basic courses. Many two-year schools are public community colleges; they give associate degrees.

this is Mary from Japan and the other girl, Nancy

هذه ماري من اليابان والأخرى نانسي

في الأسفل مذكرة عن الكليات في الجامعات الأمريكية : يذكر أن الجامعات في الولايات و الكليات تعني 4 سنوات بعد إكمال الدراسة في المرحلة الثانوية وفي بعض الأحيان يكون سنتين

الأربع سنوات تعادل البكالوريوس إما السنتان تعادل الدبلوم

What are the usual questions that asks students to some of them?

ما هي الأسئلة الاعتيادية التي يسألها الطلاب لبعضهم ؟

What is your name ?>> where are you from ?>>what do you like?

How do you show someone interested in talking?

كيف تظهر لشخص ما اهتمامك بحديثه ؟

Express words like Oh>> yes>> really>> or shake your head

What are some ways to ask for directions in English?

ما هي بعض الطرق للسؤال عن الاتجاهات بالانجليزي ؟

Can you tall me where is the post office



1 Prelistening Questions Discuss these questions in small groups.

1. Look at the picture. Describe what's happening. What are the women probably talking about?
2. What questions do you usually ask a person you are meeting for the first time?
3. When you are talking with people, how do you show that you are interested in what they are saying? For example, what do you say? What body language do you use?
4. What are some ways of asking for directions in English?



2 Previewing Vocabulary Listen to the underlined words and phrases from the conversation. Then use the context to match them with their definitions.

Sentences

- D 1. I'm going to sign up for an exercise class at the gym.
- C 2. She's planning to major in art at the University of Washington.
- B 3. I don't like classical music, but I am really into jazz.
- A 4. You have to get a good education if you want to get ahead in life.
- E 5. She has a successful career as a fashion designer.

Definitions

- a. to succeed
- b. to like or to love (*slang*¹)
- c. to focus or specialize in a particular subject at a university
- d. to register or to join
- e. a profession or a job

Listen



3 Comprehension Questions Listen to the conversation. You don't need to understand all the words. Just listen for the answers to these questions. After you listen, discuss your answers with a partner.

1. Where are the women going? Why?
2. Who is Nancy? What does she do?
3. Who is Mari? Where is she from?
4. How did Mari learn to speak English?
5. Why does Mari need to take an English course?
6. What does Mari want to major in?

يدخل أو يسجل Sign up:to register or gain

Major: to focus or specialize in a particular subject at a university

رئيسي

Into: to like or love slang شئ تحبه

Get ahead: to succeed لينجح

Career: a profession or job احترافية في العمل أو تخصص (كلمة مهمة)

Degree درجه (قال عنها بالبداية وقال هي من ضمن الكلمات) مثل **ba** بكالوريوس الآداب أو **deg** دبلوم

اسئلة على المحادثة الصوتية :

Where are the woman going ? why?

To Campbell home

To do the exam

Who is Nancy ?what does she do ?

She is English teacher of the college > she teething English

Who is Mari? Where is she from ?

She is student from Japan

How did Mari learn to speak English ?

Came often to use when she little

Why dose Mari need to take an English course?

She wont to study in use

What does Mari want to major in ?

Inter Nathan pepsins



In spoken English, important words that carry information, such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives, are usually stressed. This means they are

- higher
- louder
- spoken more clearly

than other (unstressed) words. Stress is an important part of correct pronunciation. Listen to this example:

Good **luck** on the **placement** exam.

In this example, the words *luck* and *placement* are stressed.



4 Listening for Stressed Words Listen to the conversation again. Some of the stressed words are missing. During each pause, repeat the phrase or sentence. Then fill in the missing stressed words.

Mari: Excuse me. Could you tell me where Kimbell Hall is?

Nancy: Oh, you mean Campbell Hall?

Mari: Oh yeah, right

Nancy: Do you see that brown building over there?

Mari: Uh, behind the fountain?

Nancy: Yeah, that's it. Come on, I'm going there too. Are you here for the English placement test?

Mari: Yes, I am. How about you?

Nancy: Actually, I'm one of the English teachers here.

Mari: Oh really? Maybe I'll be in your class!

Nancy: It's possible. What's your name?

Mari: Mariko Honda, but most people call me Mari. And you?

Nancy: I'm Nancy Anderson. So, where are you from?

Mari: Japan.

Nancy: Aha. And, uh, how long have you been here?

Mari: Just three weeks.

Nancy: Really? But your English sounds great!

Mari: Thanks. That's because my family used to come here every summer to visit my grandmother when I was little. I can speak pretty well.

Nancy: Mmm-hmmm.

Mari: But now I want to go to college here, so I need to improve my skills, especially writing. Yeah, so, uh, that's why I signed up for this English program.

Nancy: I see. Uh, what do you want to major in?

Mari: International business. My father has an import-export company, and he does a lot of business here in the States.

Nancy: Oh, I see.

Mari: And I also want to take art classes, because I'm really into art.

Nancy: Art and business. Wow. That's an interesting combination. But can't you study those things in Japan?

Mari: Well, sure, but you have to speak good English these days to get ahead in business. It's better for my career if I go to college here.

Nancy: Well, here's Campbell Hall. Good luck on the placement exam. It was nice meeting you, Mari.

Mari: Thanks. You too.

Nancy: See you later.

Mari: Bye-bye.

Check your answers using the listening script on page 263. Then read the conversation with a partner. Pronounce stressed words louder, higher, and more clearly than unstressed words.

Reductions



In spoken English, words that are not stressed are often shortened, or reduced. For example, we write: "Could you tell me where Campbell Hall is?" But we say, "Cudja tell me where Campbell Hall is?" Listen to the difference:

Unreduced Pronunciation

could you

Reduced Pronunciation

cudja

Reduced forms are a natural part of spoken English. They are not slang. However, reduced forms are not acceptable spellings in written English.



5 Comparing Unreduced and Reduced Pronunciation The following sentences are from the conversation. Listen for the difference between unreduced and reduced pronunciation. Repeat both forms after the speaker.

Unreduced Pronunciation

1. Could you tell me where Kimbell Hall is?
2. Oh, you mean Campbell Hall?
3. How about you?
4. What's your name?
5. My family used to come here every summer.
6. I want to go to college here.
7. What do you want to major in?
8. You have to speak good English these days to get ahead in business.

Reduced Pronunciation

- Cudja tell me where Kimbell Hall is?
- Oh, y'mean Campbell Hall?
- How boutchu?
- Whatcher name?
- My family yoosta come here every summer.
- I wanna go ta college here.
- Whaddaya wanna major in?
- You hafta speak good English these days ta get ahead in business.



6 Listening for Reductions Listen to the following conversation between an international student and a school office assistant. You'll hear the reduced pronunciation of some words. Write the unreduced forms of the missing words in the blanks.

- A: Could you help me, please? I used to be a student at this school.
- B: Oh yeah, I remember you. How are you?
- A: Fine, thanks.
- B: Can I help you with something?
- A: Yes, I want to get an application for the TOEFL® test.
- B: You mean the international TOEFL® iBT? Let's see. They used to be here on this shelf. It looks like they're all gone. I'm sorry, you'll have to wait until they come in next week.
- A: How about sending me one when they come in?
- B: No problem. What's your name and address?

Check your answers in the listening script on page 263. Then read the conversation with a partner. Try to use reduced forms.

(كما في مادة استماع واستيعاب) Redactions:

Unreduced **اللفظ المخفف** reduced **اللفظ المثقل**

Could you cuja

I wont iwanna

After You Listen



7 Reviewing Vocabulary Discuss your answers to the following questions with a partner. Use the underlined vocabulary in your answers.

1. If you are a college or university student, what is your major, or what subject do you plan to major in?
2. If you are working, what is your career, or what career would you like to have in the future?
3. Is it important for you to know English if you want to get ahead in your career? Why or why not?
4. Are you into art, like Mari? What else are you into?
5. Why did you sign up for this English course? Are you going to sign up for another English course after this one?

Using Language Functions

SHOWING INTEREST

English speakers show that they are interested and paying attention by

- making eye contact,
- nodding their heads, and
- using specific words and expressions for showing interest. For example:

Really?

Yeah?

I see.

And?

Oh?

Oh yeah?

Mmmm-hmm.

Oh no!



8 Showing Interest Work in small groups. Take turns telling each other stories about important events in your lives. As each student speaks, show interest in different ways. You can use the sample topics below or choose your own topics.

- my favorite vacation
- a serious accident
- the best meal I have ever eaten
- the day I met my husband/wife/best friend
- my first day of high school/college/work

أسئلة تتعلق بالكلمات لك حرية الإجابة عليها لأنها أغلبها بشكل شخصي ☺